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Transvaal Tracker for U.S. Space Probes

OUTSTANDING achievements by the United States in the field of space explorations were stressed by South Africa's Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. N. Diederichs, at the opening on September 8th of a giant space "eye" at Krugersdorp in the Hartebeeshoek valley, 40 miles west of Pretoria. "It is especially in the collection and assessment of scientific data from outer space that the American record is unsurpassed by any other country," Dr. Diederichs said.

And the presence of the American station on South African soil is just another evidence of the Republic's willingness to co-operate with the West and with the United States specifically in the great enterprise of space explorations.

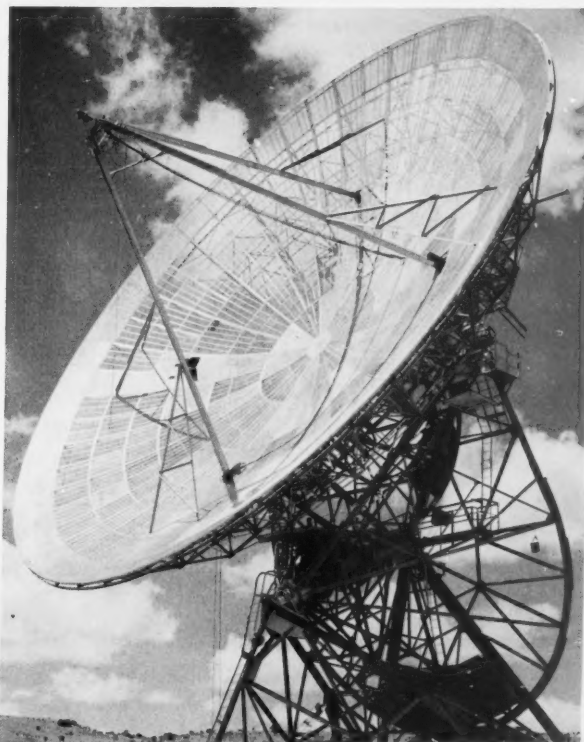
The Krugersdorp station, latest of six space and satellite tracking stations to be situated in South Africa, is a deep-space telescope built as a joint United States-South African effort. Its purpose is to track space vehicles of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, plotting the exact orbital position of space probes.

INTERPLANETARY DATA

A crew of American engineers and construction workers went to South Africa last January to erect the antenna and to begin training personnel of the S.A. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, which will operate the station. Mr. Howard Olsen, one of the Americans, commented that South Africa was the only country on the African continent with the necessary complement of trained personnel and technical facilities for collaboration on such a project.

The giant dish-shaped aerial, 85 feet in diameter and weighing 300 tons, locks onto space vehicles fired from Cape Canaveral. It receives millions of radio impulses and records measurements of interplanetary data on the precision instruments in the control center. This information is instantly relayed to NASA headquarters where it is co-ordinated with data from the two other similar stations in Woomera, Australia and Goldstone, California.

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The "space eye" at Krugersdorp is a joint U.S.-S.A. project. The 85-foot-wide antenna is made of aluminum and steel.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCOPE

Personal

U. N. DELEGATION

The South African Delegation to the 16th General Assembly of the United Nations is being led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, MR. ERIC H. LOUW. Besides Mr. Louw, the Delegation members are: MR. J. K. UYS, Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Pretoria; MR. B. G. FOURIE, S.A. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York; MR. K. E. PAKENDORF, Deputy Permanent Representative, New York; MR. H. P. MARTIN, Consul-General, New York; MR. J. VAN DALSEN, Department of Foreign Affairs, Pretoria; MR. A. L. HATTINGH, Department of Foreign Affairs, Pretoria; MR. C. J. A. BARRATT, Permanent Mission, New York; MR. H. H. H. BIERMANN and MR. H. MACLEAR BATE, Press Officers; and MR. A. F. BOSMAN, Private Secretary to the Minister. The Delegation is being assisted by MR. J. H. B. BLIGNAUT, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner of South West Africa, who is acting as special adviser on South West African affairs.

I. D. C. OFFICERS

DR. CARL BORCKENHAGEN, director of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, and MR. G. S. J. KUSCKE, general manager of the corporation, attended the International Industrial Conference held in San Francisco last month.



Dr. Robert Kamener, South Africa (left), examines trays of coated tablets awaiting polishing while visiting the pharmaceutical laboratories of Eli Lilly and Company at Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. Kamener is the recipient of a Lilly medical fellowship which provides for advance study in cardiopulmonary physiology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.



A complete set of the new South African stamps—the first definitive series of the Republic of South Africa—was presented to the United States Postmaster General, Mr. J. Edward Day (left), by the South African Ambassador, Dr. W. C. Naudé.

TRADE PROMOTION

MR. A. J. du TOIT, chairman of the Cooperative Wine Growers' Association of South Africa (K.W.V.), and PROF. W. J. PRETORIUS, general manager, are visiting the United States during October to investigate publicity methods and sales promotion of South African liqueurs in the United States.

ATTENDS NUTRITION CONFERENCE

DR. G. M. DREOSTI, Director of the Research Institute for the South African Fishing Industry, attended the International Nutrition Conference in Washington, D.C., during September and afterwards visited various research institutes and factories in the United States and Canada.

WELFARE OFFICIALS VISIT

MR. J. P. GROBBELAAR, Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, accompanied by MR. W. STEPHEN, head of the financial division of the Workmen's Compensation Office, and MR. W. D. SCHIEKERLING, Public Service Inspector, visited North America during September. They examined the methods of administration of workmen's compensation in Ontario, Canada, and in the state of Ohio.

VISITING LECTURER

DR. J. P. JANSEN, senior lecturer in geography at the University of Stellenbosch, is a visiting lecturer for the fall term at the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Jansen will return to South Africa next February.

A CORRECTION

DR. H. S. GEAR was appointed secretary-general of the World Medical Association in New York and not of the World Health Organization as stated in the September issue.

Immigrants Wooed

TEN immigration offices are shortly to be set up in Europe for on-the-spot recruitment and selection of immigrants to South Africa, the Minister of Immigration, Senator Jan de Klerk, recently announced. Main offices will be in London, the Hague, Cologne, Rome, Athens, Vienna and Lisbon, with branches in Glasgow, Hamburg and Berne.

Centers established in South Africa for the reception of the immigrants will continue to be responsible for their settlement and after-care.

The Minister said that considerable progress has already been made in negotiations with shipping companies and airlines for transporting immigrants to South Africa. The Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration is also co-operating on this matter and an arrangement with the Government of the Netherlands has been renewed.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The flow of immigrants will, however, be regulated according to employment opportunities. But the Minister said that, far from having unemployment, South Africa has many vacant posts for qualified people.

In the engineering industry there are 950 vacant jobs. The country also needs 600 doctors and 2,500 nurses. It needs architects, teachers and many others. These people should be qualified, however, and he appealed to South Africans to qualify themselves for the jobs available. Mr. De Klerk said he has no doubt that there would be full employment very soon.

According to the Bureau of Census and Statistics, 1,227 immigrants arrived in South Africa during July this year compared with 825 during the same period last year.

REFUGEES

Dr. V.A.M. Beermann, U. N. refugee-resettlement expert, visited South Africa last month, met with Senator De Klerk and the Secretary for Immigration, Mr. F. G. Barry.

Although the main purpose of Dr. Beermann's visit was to support a South African campaign to raise funds for refugees, he also discussed the possibility of South Africa's taking more European refugees in its immigration program. He said that South Africa with its unlimited space and great opportunities has large potentialities as an active supporter of the world refugee cause.

VOTING ROLLS UP

ACCORDING to final registration figures, 1,823,283 people are able to vote in the General Election on October 18th. Of this total, 24,020 are Coloured voters in their four constituencies in the Cape Province.

There was an increase of 91,405 registered voters between May 1st and June 30th this year. Women voters outnumber men by 53,000—938,000 against 885,000.

Transvaal has the most voters, 824,475, the Cape Province 605,872, Natal 194,361, the Orange Free State 160,021 and South West Africa 38,554.



A bust in bronze of Dr. H. F. Verwoerd by the Belgian sculptor Jean Bredts (center) was recently presented to the Prime Minister (left) by the Belgian Ambassador, Mr. P. Vanderstichelen, on behalf of refugees from the Belgian Congo in appreciation for the hospitality granted them by South Africa.

PROTECTORATE POSITION

THE BANTU of the British Protectorates—Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland—had always been treated as South African nationals, said the Prime Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, when he addressed the Orange Free State congress of the National Party last month.

It had always been assumed that the British Protectorates, in terms of the South Africa Act, would eventually become part of the South African state, therefore their Bantu had been treated more or less on the same basis as Bantu born inside the borders of South Africa.

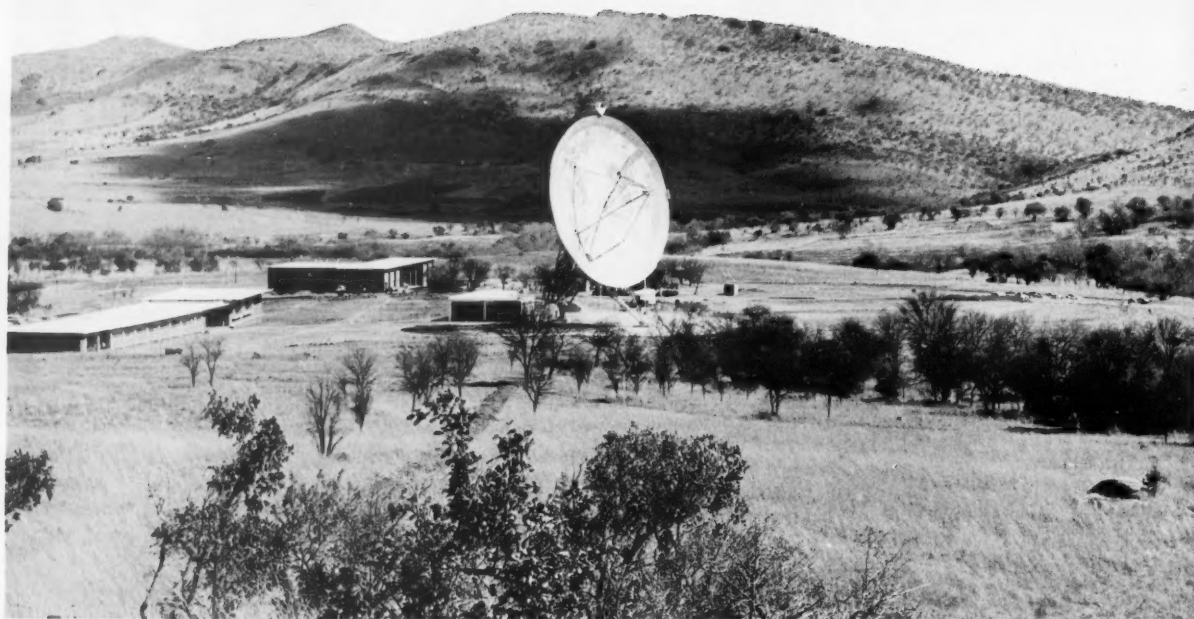
POSITION CHANGED

This position started to change when it became clear that the British Government had no intention of transferring the Protectorates to South Africa, as had been provided for in the South Africa Act of 1909.

The Republic would always strive to treat the nationals of neighboring states on a friendly basis. But their treatment would have to be in accordance with definite agreements, he said.

At present all matters affecting relations with the Protectorates are being kept on the existing basis in terms of the standstill legislation passed both in South Africa and Great Britain. That legislation would only remain in operation for one year, pending new arrangements between the two countries. Negotiations for these arrangements would start in the next few months.

Earlier this year the Prime Minister told Parliament that incorporation of the Protectorates as envisaged along the lines of the old pattern was dead. He added however that they could eventually become members of a sort of commonwealth organization of Southern Africa together with South Africa's own developed Bantu areas.

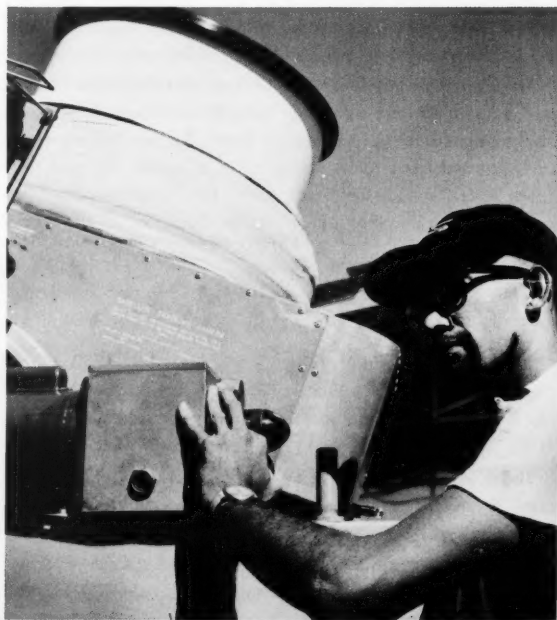


Nestled in the Hartebeeshoek valley, the new tracker is sheltered from man-made radio noises.



Left: On a precarious perch high up the antenna framework, an American construction worker drives a spike.

Below: Leonard Maestre, of Sommerville, New Jersey, mans the Smithsonian Institution's wide-angle camera at the precision optical tracking station near Johannesburg.



Space Tracker

(Continued from Page 1)

The antenna is located in a circular valley, isolated from man-made radio noises by a ring of protective hills which rise abruptly from a plateau of the rugged Transvaal veld. Capable of following research vehicles millions of miles into outer space, the telescope operates on a 24-hour schedule. Once a space probe has been located by radio frequency, the telescope switches to automatic tracking. The radio signal controls a hydraulic servo system, resulting in continuous automatic tracking within the orbit of the telescope.

The range of the telescope depends on the power of the transmitter in each probe vehicle. In order to track at 6,000,000 miles, for instance, it would be necessary for the vehicles to radiate 5 watts. When the station is not in use on NASA projects, the C.S.I.R. crew can use it for their own scientific research, such as measurement of geomagnetic storms, solar flares, ionospheric disturbances, and short and long-term variations in cosmic rays.

AUXILIARY FACILITIES

The construction of the telescope was a major feat for the American steel erectors who did the job. These men had to climb about the 110-foot antenna frame at oblique angles under the blazing South African sun. Working in 10-hour shifts, they completed the structure in two and a half months, considerably less time than it had taken them to erect the Australian and Californian telescopes.

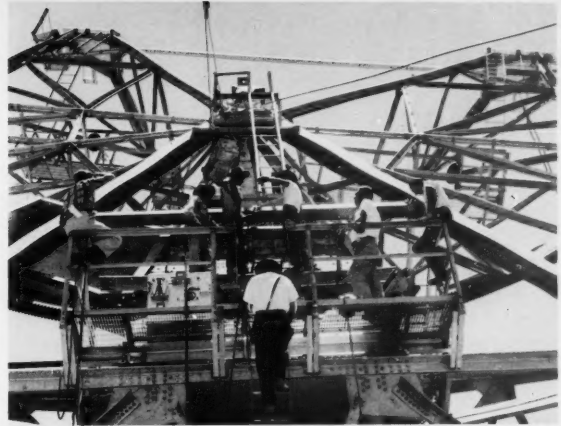
In addition to the antenna itself, a number of other facilities had to be constructed in conjunction with the station. A South African contractor put up buildings to house the electronic equipment and the huge motor which supplies hydraulic power to drive the aerial, as well as living facilities for the operational personnel. On a nearby hill, a 100-foot collimation tower had to be built for calibrating the telescope, and a 2-mile access road was gouged out of the surrounding slopes.

The "space eye" at Krugersdorp is the latest example of cooperation between South Africa and the United States on research programs which reach back all the way to the beginning of the International Geophysical Year, when "moon-watch teams" were established. Since that time, the two countries have often pooled facilities and information on conditions in space.

OTHER STATIONS

When the first Russian sputnik was launched in 1957, there had been no preparations for tracking earth satellites and the S.A. National Institute for Telecommunications Research (a division of the C.S.I.R.) improvised a tracking system which was able to determine the orbit of Sputnik I. South Africa subsequently agreed to operate a tracking system on behalf of the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory as part of Project Vanguard.

In addition to the new antenna in the Transvaal, there are three other tracking stations now in operation in South Africa: a "Minitrack" elementary earth satellite tracking station; "POTS"—a precision optical station operated by the Smithsonian Institution; and a recently built radio telescope missile tracking station at Grootfontein.



To erect the antenna, which weighs 300 tons, the construction workers and engineers crawled about the 110-foot framework at dizzying heights under the blazing South African sky.



In the completed data-recording center, two South African scientists, David Botha (left) and Kobie Furstenburg (right), plot information on space probes with their American colleague, Joe Schulis.



Working side by side, Americans and South Africans operate the hydraulic drive of the antenna and process the findings in the main control room.

Stability Spurs Growth

THE REMARKABLE industrial progress during the past 13 years—a modern industrial revolution—assisted to make South Africa self-supporting in many ways.

"The need for development has made us draw more and more on our own reserves. In 1948 we drew only 37 per cent of our capital from our own sources, whereas we now draw almost 100 per cent," said Dr. N. Diederichs, Minister of Economic Affairs, when he recently reviewed South Africa's industrial, mining and agricultural progress.

RECORD HEIGHTS

Revenue from industry had risen from R922,000,000 (\$1,290,800,000) in 1948 to R2,775,000,000 (\$3,885,000,000) in 1960. Despite marketing problems, agriculture's income rose from R373,000,000 (\$522,200,000) to R760,000,000 (\$1,064,000,000) in the same period.

Mineral production had reached record heights, totaling R856,000,000 (\$1,198,400,000) last year compared with R262,000,000 (\$366,800,000) in 1948. The figure for gold production had similarly risen from R199,000,000 (\$278,600,000) in 1948 to R531,000,000 (\$743,400,000).

The buying power of the individual had risen 30 per cent, an achievement with which few countries in the world could compare.

BOOSTING DEVELOPMENT

The Government was doing everything possible to enhance the country's own economic and industrial development and to attract investments, the Minister said.

Among the steps already being taken and contemplated for the future were—

- Stricter tariff control to protect and stimulate South African industries.
- The application of import control in such a way that it would favor local industries.
- Investigations to determine how existing weak spots and discrepancies in the country's economy could be strengthened and rectified.

Already special attention was being paid to the textile industry which had a great future in the country in view of the contemplated industries on the borders of Bantu homelands. At present 60 per cent of South Africa's textile goods are imported and only 40 per cent manufactured locally.

Other investigations were being carried out in the steel and engineering industry. Dr. Diederichs stated that plans were underway to manufacture a South African automobile. Car spares manufactured in South Africa were already being exported to many countries and this export market could be expanded.

Lively interest was also shown by various countries in a tractor-manufacturing industry which was at present being contemplated for South Africa.

"We have vast natural resources," the Minister said. "We are strategically very valuable. We have growing markets because the living standards of the non-whites are continually growing."

Maturing Economy

SOUTH AFRICA today finds herself in an intermediate but rapidly maturing stage of economic development under dynamic and experienced leadership, Mr. G. S. Kuschke, general manager of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, told a meeting of the International Industrial Conference recently held in San Francisco.

A convenient yardstick for measuring economic development is the growth of geographical income over a given period and this growth "illustrates the significant change brought about by the upsurge of industrial activity which had been a feature of South Africa's economic life since the end of the Second World War," said Mr. Kuschke.

It was estimated that in 1956 South Africa, with one-seventeenth of the continent's population, generated one-fifth of its total geographical income. Mr. Kuschke added that South Africa was committed to the concept of free enterprise but that this attitude was not shared by all states in Africa, for "some have already declared themselves openly in favour of nationalization."

Every South African today is two and one-third times better off materially than his counterpart 50 years ago, even after due allowances are made for the inevitable fall in the purchasing power of money.

The total real geographical income has increased by about 4 per cent annually since 1910 and real per capita income by about 1.8 per cent per annum, he said.

Comparing South Africa's per capita income—\$333 in 1958-59—with those in other African states, Mr. Kuschke said that the next highest is in Ghana (\$220) and Algeria with \$205. Ethiopia's \$31 is the lowest per capita income in the continent.

Good Investor's Risk

WITH improved confidence in South Africa's political affairs, it is evident that South Africa affords at least a good risk for foreign investors at this time.

So said Mr. Philip R. Cook Jr., chief economic officer of the United States Embassy in Pretoria, in a recent interview with the Christian Science Monitor, of Boston.

South Africa is a country with great industrial development potential; it will realize it or not according to how well it can settle its internal, domestic problems, said Mr. Cook.

He added that the upcoming election in October, "which may return the government with even greater support than it now enjoys," has also served to restore confidence of foreign investors.

Restoration of confidence and expectation of continued control by the government afford the South African economy an opportunity to assert its basic strengths.

South Africa is the most highly industrialized country in Africa, and now boasts a healthy diversified economy. National income has risen steadily.

Already domestic business has picked up and there is some return of foreign capital. "There is no boom, but there is improvement," said Mr. Cook.

New Trading Vistas

WESTERN confidence, which had slumped to a low point in 1960, has rallied and there are indications that investment capital is taking a renewed interest in South Africa.

This view was expressed recently by Mr. Ian Fleming, director of the South African Reserve Bank, who led a trade mission to Australia and the Far East.

There is no question, he said, but that South Africa's internal problems would be a good deal easier to solve if they did not have to be worked out in the context of social and political upheaval which is racking the whole of the African continent. But the several races in South Africa have a sound and healthy attitude towards each other and the Republic may take comfort in a slow but steadily growing recognition of this fact.

NEW TRADING ARRANGEMENTS

Mr. Fleming said that South Africa's departure from the Commonwealth, coming as it did at a point of generally weakening economic ties in the Commonwealth, has created a situation in which not only South Africa but also all primary producer-countries associated under Commonwealth preferences would have to make new trading arrangements—in a more highly organized and competitive world.

In these changed circumstances, the whole question of multi-lateral agreements, such as had been seen under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), might well come under review. Many felt that the rigid, inflexible conditions of membership of an organization such as GATT had proved too restrictive for a country with a rapidly developing economy like South Africa.

Instead, Mr. Fleming proposed, South Africa should consider whether it would not be better off under a series of well-balanced bilateral agreements with other single countries and groups of countries. South Africa's importance as a large buyer of both capital and consumer goods will compel the interest of selling countries, he said.

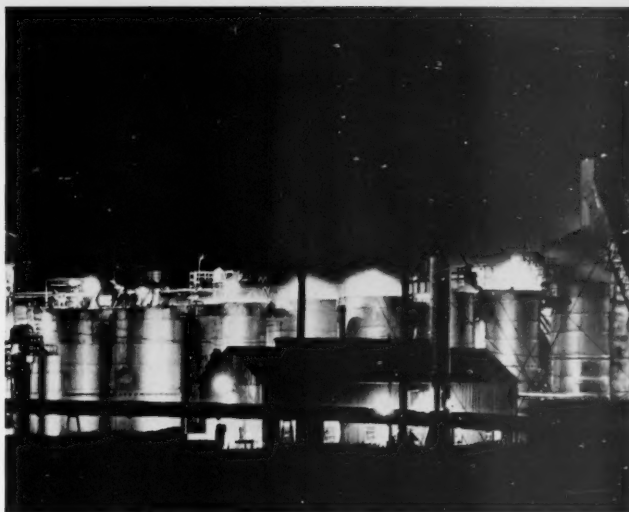
The Republic is in a strong position when it comes to negotiating a place for herself among the trade communities of the world. The export of commodities such as gold, diamonds, wool, uranium, ferro alloys, and other minerals provides a means of payment not only acceptable, but indeed in demand throughout the world.

TAPLESS TUBS

A NEW WAY of filling basins and bath tubs—without taps except for concealed stopcocks used to mix hot and cold water—has been invented by a South African engineer.

These stopcocks will normally be on the side of the basin, and, with the flick of a lever up or down, water will flow into either sink or tub.

The inlet aperture in the bath wall is so situated that water can flow over the shoulders of the bather. The fastidiously hygienic can allow water to go on running into a full bath and out through the drain, leaving behind no watermark, reports the Johannesburg Star.



The uranium plant at Welkom, Orange Free State.

POINTERS TO EXPANSION

THE industrial publication TEGNIEK recently reported on:

- **ADVERTISING:** In 1960, the amount spent on press advertising was R22,765,000 (\$31,871,000). This shows an increase of R2 million over the previous year. The cost of radio advertisements amounted to R2,548,676 (\$3,568,136).
- **SHOES:** The 100 shoe factories in South Africa employ 17,000 workers and annually manufacture 22 million pairs of shoes. The net proceeds during 1958-59 were R21,900,000 (\$30,660,000), while wages amounted to R6,700,000 (\$9,380,000).
- **PAINT:** The 53 factories producing paint, varnish and other such products during 1958-59 had 4,200 employees, and gross production amounted to R25,400,000 (\$35,560,000).
- **CANDY:** During 1958-59, 7,726 employees were employed in 48 candy factories with a total gross production of R25,600,000 (\$26,840,000).

Improving Harbors

MORE than \$15 million are to be spent on further harbor developments and improvements in South Africa during 1961-62. This is part of a continuous program of development which has already reached a stage at which the major harbors can accommodate most of the larger ships afloat.

Berths are equipped with electric cranes and facilities in the harbors have become increasingly up-to-date.

During the financial year ended March 31, 1960, the harbors handled 13,720 ships and 18,885,810 tons of cargo. During the previous financial year both figures were somewhat lower. Ships calling at South African ports then numbered 13,388 and the tonnage of cargo handled was 17,868,470.

Walvis Bay has been improved progressively to meet the expanding demands made by South West Africa as its prosperity grows.

Mossel Bay, for many years only a fishing harbor, has become an oil port which serves the southwestern districts of the Cape Province and is a regular port of call in the coastal trade.



Dispensing machines developed through scientific research ensure fair measure to each customer in the beer hall.

Drink a Better Beverage — Bantu Beer

COFFEE IS THE DRINK OF the Afrikaner, to which he fondly refers as "boeretroos" (the consolation of the farmer). South Africans of British descent like their cup of tea. But the Bantu originally knew neither and as a pastoral people drank milk. However, they also cultivated corn from which they brewed a beer called utywala. This beer became their traditional drink and played an important part in their daily lives.

When a man went to seek a wife, there was first the traditional drinking of the prospective father-in-law's beer; also at weddings, births and deaths and on any occasion when the blessing of their ancestral spirits was invoked. First the chief would take a mouthful and spit it out as an offering to the spirits of his forefathers; then he would drink and pass the calabash to the next man.

These traditions are still adhered to by the rural Bantu. But the thousands who were absorbed into the bustling life of modern cities lost many of their customs; the city slicker now wanted his drink with a kick.

Shebeen queens started brewing concoctions such as skokiaan, which contained harmful spirits. Crime entered the field and the urban Bantu was caught in a vicious circle, between his want and the law.

Local authorities tackled the problem, in consultation with the Government and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and erected beerhalls in every new Bantu township. Here the traditional utywala was brewed under modern scientific and hygienic conditions and sold at low cost. The proceeds were used to finance Bantu welfare programs and recreation facilities.

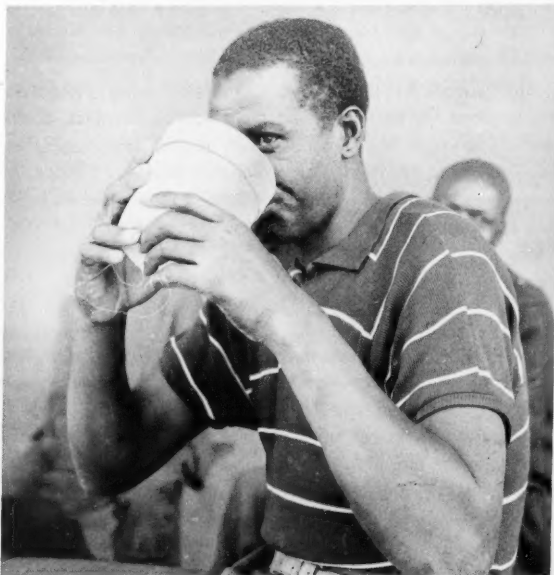
The brewing of utywala has since become an industry in its own right. The total output by local authorities in 1960 was 44,000,000 gallons worth \$11,846,800.

Utywala bears little resemblance to ordinary beer. Pink-brown in color, it has a maximum alcohol content of three per cent, a pleasantly tart taste and is denser than ordinary beer.

The chief ingredients are kaffircorn (sorghum), malt, corn, grits and yeast. It contains many proteins and vitamins—and further research is being carried out to raise the nutritional

value since certain vitamins are often lacking in the Bantu diet. It is sold at from 20 to 25 cents a gallon (3½ cents a pint).

During the past session of Parliament, a government-sponsored act was passed making liquor available to Bantu as from next year. But utywala has lost none of its appeal. In fact, as quality was improved by scientific methods and mass production, so its popularity has been found to increase.



With the transition from home brewing by women to mass production, utywala has lost none of its popularity.

Racial Prejudice and Separate Development

RACIAL prejudice can be avoided in South Africa only by the policy of separate development, said Dr. Hilgard Muller, South African Ambassador to the United Kingdom, in a recent address to the Philosophical Society of Imperial Chemical Industries.

"I do not hold a brief for racial prejudice. It is however useless simply to condemn it. One must find the best way of avoiding it. And there is no doubt in my mind that in South Africa it can only be avoided by the policy of separate development."

Racial prejudice is the result of fear or a feeling of insecurity, Dr. Muller said. These are very real emotions which could not be talked away. They could only be removed by guaranteeing the continued existence of each of the peoples or communities concerned.

"And how can that be done in South Africa other than by a policy of separate development? Can a corporate South African ethnos be forged embracing both the African and European-descended personality? That is the question. The evidence as presented by the continent of Africa in its present mood is overwhelmingly against such a possibility."

FUSION IMPOSSIBLE

Dr. Muller continued: "The intimate knowledge of both white and black nationalism has convinced us that there is a sheer impossibility of real fusion between the two. The very essence of nationalism denies the possibility of such fusion."

"When two nationalisms are brought to play within the confines of one political system, the one is bound to dominate or absorb the other. Of blending a mixture, there is no question."

"How can one achieve justice for all the people of the Republic of South Africa?" Dr. Muller asked. "All the evidence points to one answer: separate development—the policy of apartheid."

Bantu Services Expenditure

TOTAL expenditure by the Government on services for the Bantu people was R58,650,887 (\$82,111,242) during the 1959-60 financial year, according to the annual report of the Controller and Auditor-General. The Bantu contributed 12.9 per cent of the amount.

The Government added some R7,000,000 (\$9,800,000) for every R1,000,000 provided by the Bantu for services rendered to them. Taxes paid by Bantu covered 28.2 per cent of expenditure on their education, and 23.8 per cent of expenditure by the South African Bantu Trust on the development of their homelands.

Their proportionate contribution to other services was far less. The heaviest items for the year were: education, R19,000,000 (\$27,440,000); health, R15,200,000 (\$21,280,000); and administration and development, R13,700,000 (\$18,180,000). These figures represent central Government expenditure and do not include the cost of Bantu services provided by provincial or municipal authorities.

Foreign Bantu to Go

IN THE COURSE of time the Government hopes to send all foreign Bantu away from South Africa, said the Prime Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, recently.

The fencing of South Africa's borders would not stop prohibited immigrants. Other methods are more efficient, and the Government is putting these into practice. One of these was not to make the higher standard of living and higher wages which attracted prohibited immigrants, available to them.

Dr. Verwoerd recounted how efforts to effect physical removal of prohibited immigrants had failed twelve years ago. In a few months 30,000 foreign Bantu had been removed by truck across the border at the Limpopo River. By the time the trucks returned to Johannesburg the foreign Bantu were already back and they brought their brothers along with them.

EXTENSIVE UPLIFT PLAN

THE EXECUTION of the Government's policy in the Bantu homelands probably represented one of the biggest rehabilitation programs ever tackled outside Russia and China, Prof. D. Hobart Houghton of Rhodes University, Grahamstown, said in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Economic Society of South Africa recently.

The area concerned comprised almost 58,000 square miles with a population of more than 3,600,000. The whole structure of the rural economy would probably be changed radically. This would have far-reaching results in those areas as well as important implications for the urban industries which have large numbers of Bantu in their service.

During the past century a dual economy has been created in the Bantu areas: simultaneously, the Bantu are agriculturalists in their own areas and wage-earners in urban areas.

UNDERDEVELOPED

Professor Houghton said that the Bantu areas had been underdeveloped for a long time. This had had a delaying influence on the general economic development of South Africa.

As a result of their low productivity, 3,500,000 people had been suffering in poverty. Thus the internal market for the products of industries and agriculture was limited. Everybody would welcome efficient measures to improve agriculture, he said.

At present the Department of Bantu Administration and Development is busy with a program to divide the Bantu in the homelands into those who are dependent on farming and those who receive their income from wage-earnings.

About 300,000 Bantu families will have to be eliminated from farming as a necessary requirement for the efficient development of the areas. The establishment of industries near or inside the Bantu areas is a necessity to prevent the creation of rural slums in those towns whose inhabitants would not take part in farming activities.

He said that the distribution of industries is being attended to by the Government and it was sincerely hoped that the provision of employment for those removed families would be quickened.

Fortified Soup Feeds Children

A FORTIFIED soup powder, being produced by a Johannesburg factory, is so revolutionary that one pound of it gives 40 children a full meal with all the nutritional values.

The powder, a standard product of Nutritional Foods and Sungold Products (Pty.) Ltd., is used in South Africa to combat malnutrition and supplement diets. All the ingredients are of South African origin and are combined in such a way that only boiling water is needed to prepare it.

On the advice of Prof. B. Blatt, of the Human Nutritional Research unit in London, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) selected the powder for supplementary feeding to children in the Congo. Already 20 tons of it have been shipped to the Congo, where it is providing an estimated 1,600,000 meals to malnourished children.

New Airways Terminal at Johannesburg

THE ROTUNDA Building, S.A. Airways' new ultra-modern terminal in Johannesburg, was opened to the public on October 1st. Located on the north side of the railway station near the Johan Rissik Bridge, the terminal covers 20,000 square feet and has a striking architectural design, featuring a copper roof and walls of glass, granite and marble. The interior is decorated in mosaic.

Apart from the facilities for passengers of S.A. Airways and associate carriers, the Rotunda also houses enquiry offices, ticket offices, tourist bureaus, waiting rooms, a tea room and a bookshop.

Next to the Rotunda, the S.A. Airways administration building is under construction and is nearing completion. This new block will contain the administration offices, the air freight depot, and telegraph and cable offices.

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These ostrich feathers have been washed and bundled. They are now being weighed before being sent to market at Oudtshoorn.

"Bull" Feather Market

A BOOM in the price of ostrich feathers at the Oudtshoorn market is believed to be the result of exhaustion of stocks formerly held by feather dealers. The average price has been rising for some time and by the end of July, stood 25 per cent above the going price of last January.

A recent offering of 14,348 lbs. fetched \$5.88 per lb.—the highest average price for many years. The top price for choice wing feathers has been about \$20 per lb., but the demand for this type of feather has been disappointingly low.

Other explanations for the rise in the feather market are the single-channel marketing scheme introduced in 1959 and a television film on the industry which has been shown extensively outside South Africa.

The number of tame ostriches in the Republic is now the subject of a survey being made by the Bureau of Census and Statistics. Under the last census, made in 1955, there were found to be 56,634 ostriches in the country, of which 55,918 were in the Cape Province.

In the latest form issued to taxpayers the Receiver of Revenue makes provision for ostriches under the heading "Stock." An average market price for the birds is given as \$8.40.

STAMP AWARDS

STAMP collectors from South Africa picked up two awards at the international philatelic exhibition, Curiosa, held recently at the Hague, Netherlands. A display of aerograms (air-letter sheets), presented by Mr. I. H. Godfrey of Johannesburg won a silver-gilt award, and a silver award went to Capt. M. F. Stern of Cape Town for his collection of airmail stamps.

"Game Reserve?" There Are 49

"WHERE'S the game reserve?" This is one of the most frequent questions asked by tourists to South Africa. And the answer must always be the same: "Which one?"

To most people "the game reserve" means the Kruger National Park, but a new brochure issued by the S. A. Railways lists 49 different game reserves, bird sanctuaries and wild flower reserves in South Africa. What's more, seven new parks have been approved by the National Parks Board and will soon be in operation.

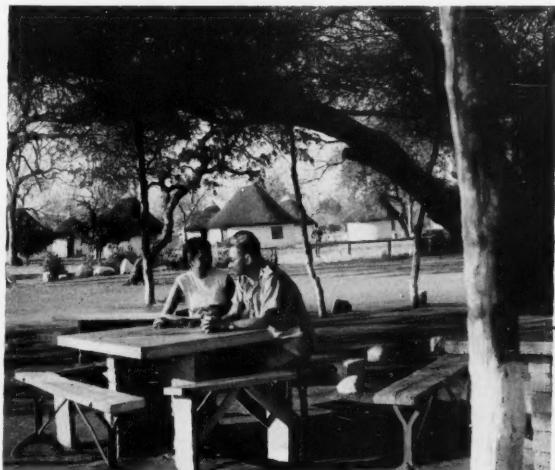
Of the parks now open, Natal leads with 20 and the Cape takes second place with 17. They range in size from the Kruger Park (8,000 sq. miles) to such places as Kosi Bay, a hippo and bird reserve in northern Zululand (60 acres). The Etosha Park in South West Africa is almost twice the size of the Kruger Park, but much of it is taken up by the Etosha Pan, where nothing grows.

New parks approved by the Board include a seashore park on a strip of coast in the Cape, a park for indigenous bushes, the Aughrabies Waterfall park, a mountain park, a cave park, a rhinoceros park, and a park on the highveld for the protection of blesbuck, black wildebeest and springbuck.

KRUGER PARK CRAMMED

According to the Board's annual report for 1959-60, the Kruger National Park is increasing in popularity. A record number of 134,757 tourists visited the sanctuary—12,530 more than the previous year.

Nor were they disappointed in their wish to see wild life in its natural setting. Estimated figures on the animal population show that there are 180,000 impalas, 7,500 buffalos, 6,000 kudus, 2,000 giraffes, 1,000 lions, 350 leopards, 164 cheetahs, 1,000 elephants, and 2,500 hippos in the park. Not to mention the 47 varieties of fish, 40 different kinds of lizards and 42 species of snakes living there.



At the Satara Rest Camp in Kruger Park, a flat-crowned thorn tree serves as a roof for the picnic area.



These vervet monkeys in the Kruger National Park have come to accept automobiles as part of their everyday lives.

HISTORICAL MOVIES

SHOOTING has started on the second in a series of 70 films covering South Africa's history from the time of Van Riebeeck's landing in the Cape in 1652. The series was commissioned by the Department of Education and is under the direction of the South African producer Mr. David Charles.

The films are intended as an aid to the teaching of history in schools. The first, "Keystones of the Past," was put into circulation earlier this year, but the project is expected to take 15 years to complete.

Record Year for Wines

EXPORTS by K.W.V. (the big Paarl wine cooperative) in 1960 were worth a record \$4 million. Trade with Britain, which has increased by 24 per cent since 1958, accounted for much of the market, but sales of brandy to Finland were also significant.

Kitty's E.S.P.

THE PET CAT of a South African family has astounded scholars by walking 180 miles to trace its owners from De Aar to their new home in Kimberley. Other cats have walked greater distances when returning to their old home, but this cat went to a house he had never visited.

Prof. J. B. Rhine of Duke University's department of parapsychology said that it is possible that animals other than men have extrasensory perception. "The case of the Kimberley cat seems one in point."

Or maybe he was just lucky.



Watching your food cook is half the fun of a braaivleis. Smelling it is fun too.

A Barbecue—S. A. Style

SOUTH AFRICANS never need an excuse to hold a braaivleis (brah-flays). The Afrikaans braaivleis—barbecue—is used for family dinners, festive occasions and even for official functions held outside. The weather is right for it all year round and it appeals to all South Africans—from grandparents to the youngest child.

Elaborate equipment for cooking is unnecessary. There are picnic spots with grills along the national roads and many families have home-made fireplaces in the gardens. But, if not,



These sosaties, skewered and marinated, are ready for cooking over the coals.

a small trench covered with wire-mesh will serve just as well. And some people have taken to building a fire in the wheelbarrow, which can be left in a far corner of the yard until the embers are suitable and then rolled up to the terrace where the cook turns the meat while relaxing in a favorite chair.

Braaivleis food is as varied as the tastes of people. But some items are considered essentials: sosaties (a mixed grill of skewered lamb and pork), boerewors (a sausage peculiar to South Africa), saffron rice and garden salads are great favorites. Fruit or pastry may round off the meal—if anybody has room for them.

Naturally, cooking and eating dominate the activities of a braaivleis. But spirited conversation, story-telling and even group singing are popular. The most important result of a braaivleis however is that feeling of well-being which can only be gained from a full stomach, good comradeship and an evening spent under the stars.

[Recipes for braaivleis dishes and other typical South African foods are available on request.]

